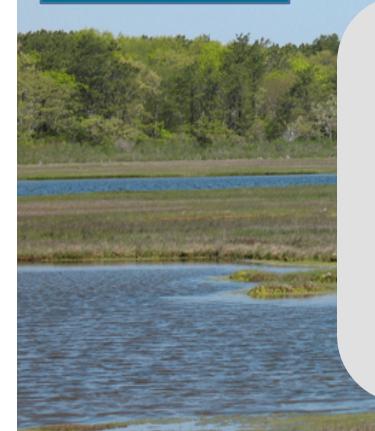
CAPE COASTAL CONFERENCE

Linking Science with Local Solutions and Decision-Making



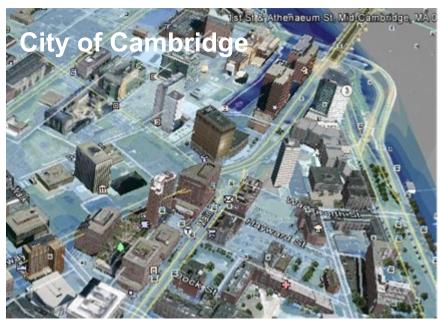
Unpacking Adaptation Planning: Moving from Theory to Practice

Presented By
Lisa C. Dickson, PG
VP, Sustainability, Kleinfelder



Climate Change Project Experience











Climate Change Projects







Step 1

Climate Projections

Scenario Development

Step 2

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

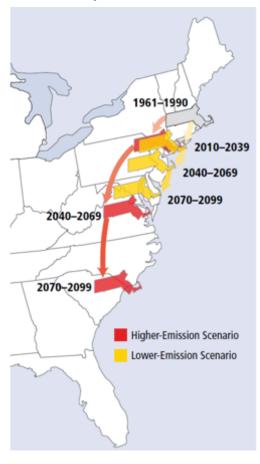
Step 3

Adaptation Planning and Design



Step 1a: Climate Projections

Temperature



Precipitation



Extreme events



Sea level rise

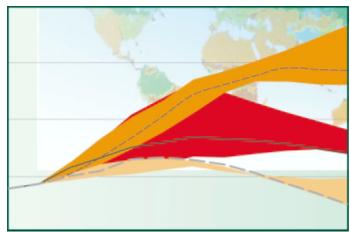




Step 1b: Scenario Planning

Possible futures





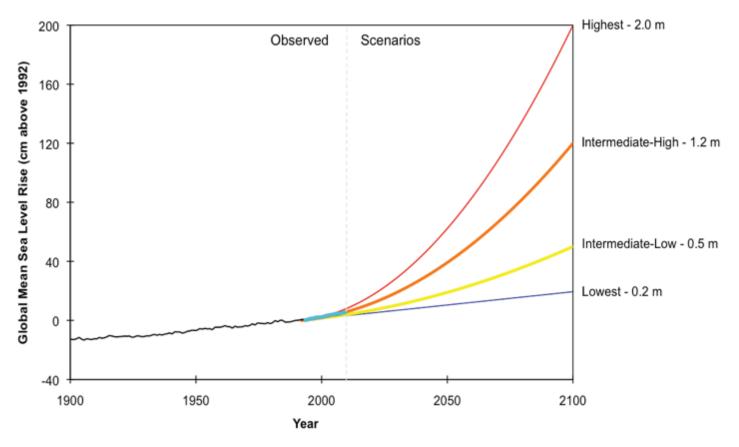
GHG emission scenarios



Climatic parameters



Sea Level Rise



Global mean sea level rise scenarios provided by NOAA as part of the National Climate Assessment report published in December 2012. The "Highest" scenario with local subsidence was used for inundation modeling in South Shore.



Storm Surge

Sea Level Rise Only

Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge





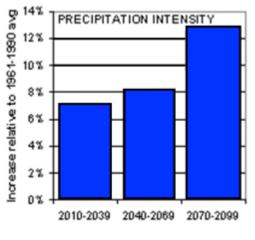
SLR of 1.08 ft by 2038

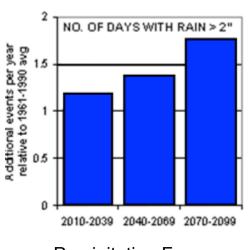
SLR of 1.08 ft by 2038 and Storm Surge from Category 1 Hurricane

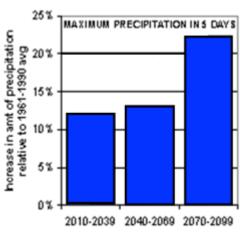
Scituate Harbor



Precipitation







Precipitation Intensity

Precipitation Frequency

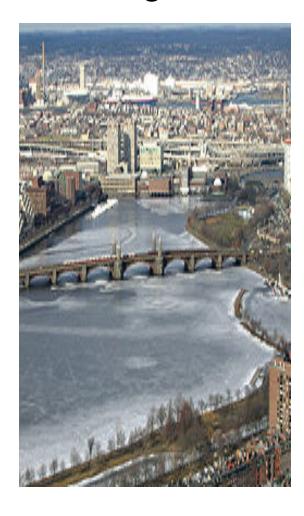
Precipitation Volume

- □ Overall average annual precip volumes remain the same
- More frequent and intense extreme precipitation events



Comprehensive Water Model

Linking Surface Water, SLR & Piped Infrastructure

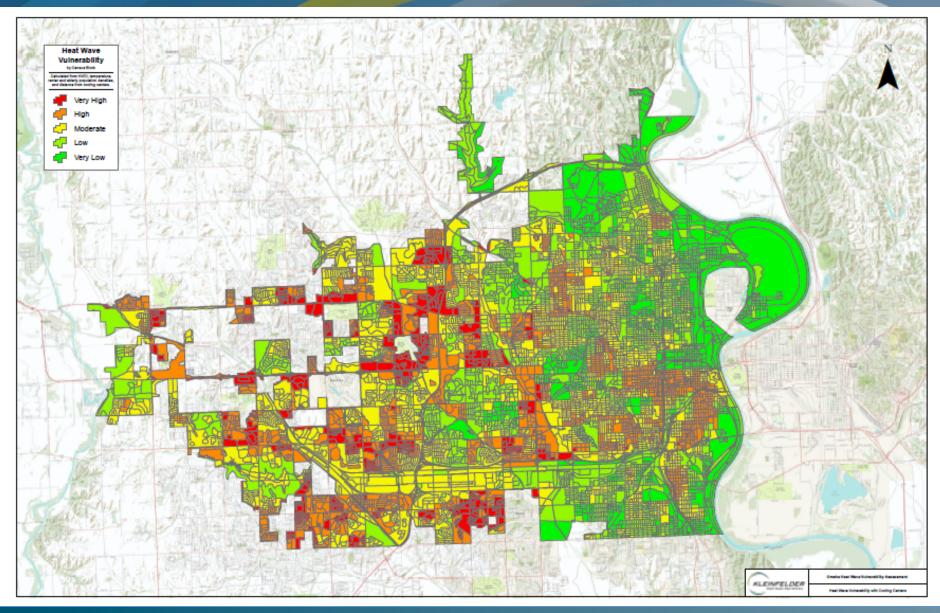








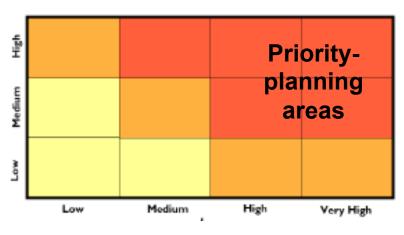
Heat Wave Vulnerability





Climate Change Projects







Step 1

Climate Projections

Scenario Development

Step 2

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

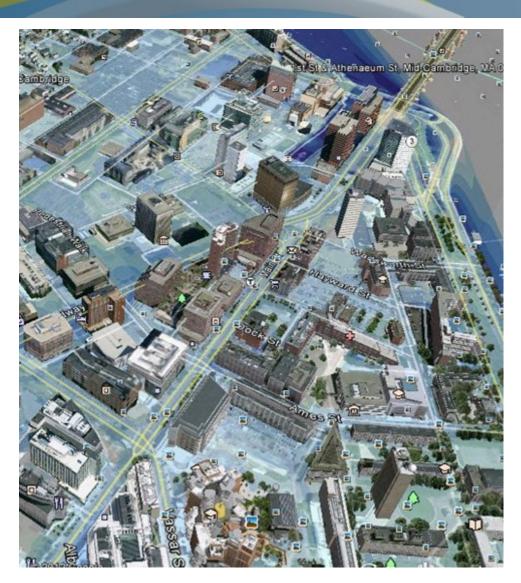
Step 3

Adaptation Planning and Design



Step 2: Identify the Targets

- Infrastructure
- Critical Services
- Public Health
- Economic
- Natural systems
- Insurance/Legal
- Social Resiliency





Assets & Resources

Infrastructure:

Energy:

- Electricity& Gas (NSTAR)
- Steam (Veolia)

Transportation:

- Highways, bridges & roads (Mass DOT)
- Local roads including pathways (City, DCR)
- Transit: subways, buses and commuter rails (MBTA)
- Parking (City & private)

Water & Waste Water

- Water Supply & Distribution
- Stormwater system
- Sewer system

Critical Infrastructures

- · Public safety
- Hospitals
- Child Care & Elderly Center

Telecom./ IT

Public Health:

Variables:

- Heat/temperature vulnerabilities
- Air Quality
- Disease Vectors

Economic:

Variables:

- Infrastructure conditions
- Service offerings
- Economic indicators / economic activity
 - Retail Goods and services
 - Ridership at relevant T-stations
 (who can get to work or not)
 - Number of employees

Natural systems:

- Urban forestry
- Habitat



Step 2a: Vulnerability Assessment

		Sensitivity: Low → High				
		S0	S1	S 2	S 3	S 4
	AC0	V2	V3	V4	V5	V5
	AC1	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Adaptive <u>Capacity</u> Low	AC2	V1	V1	V2	V3	V4
↓ High	AC3	РО	V1	V1	V2	V3
	AC4	РО	РО	РО	V1	V2

Analysis of individual assets



Step 2b: Risk Assessment

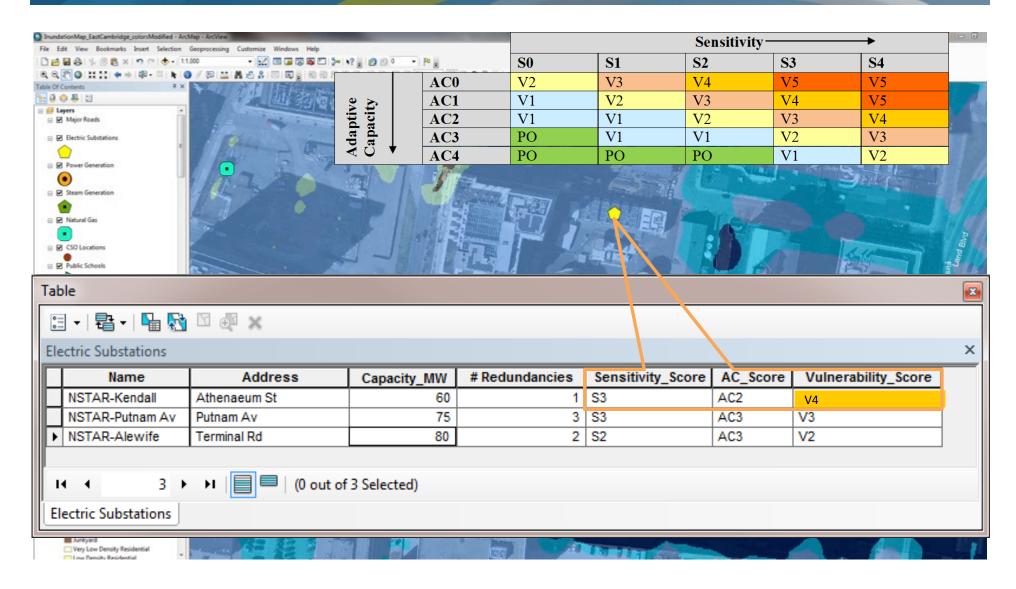
I = Infrastructure Consequence, T = Training Consequence, O = Operations Consequence.

		Aviation (O)	Power plant (I)	Electrical Utilities (I)	Transportation system (I)
				Heat exhaustion for training (T)	Evacuation (O)
†				Heat exhaustion for operations (O)	Access (O)
	High			Storm damage for infrastructure (I)	
ednence					
Magnitude of Consequence	Medium	Structural damage to Railroad bridge (I)	Wastewater treatment (I) Storm damage for operations (O)	Electrical utility cost (I) Infrastructure flooding for operations (O)	Damage to physical infrastructure from flooding (I)
Ma	Low	Water quality (I)	CSO discharge (I)		
		More likely than not	Likely	Very likely	Extremely likely

Probability/Likelihood of Occurrence of Consequence _____



Linking GIS and Vulnerability



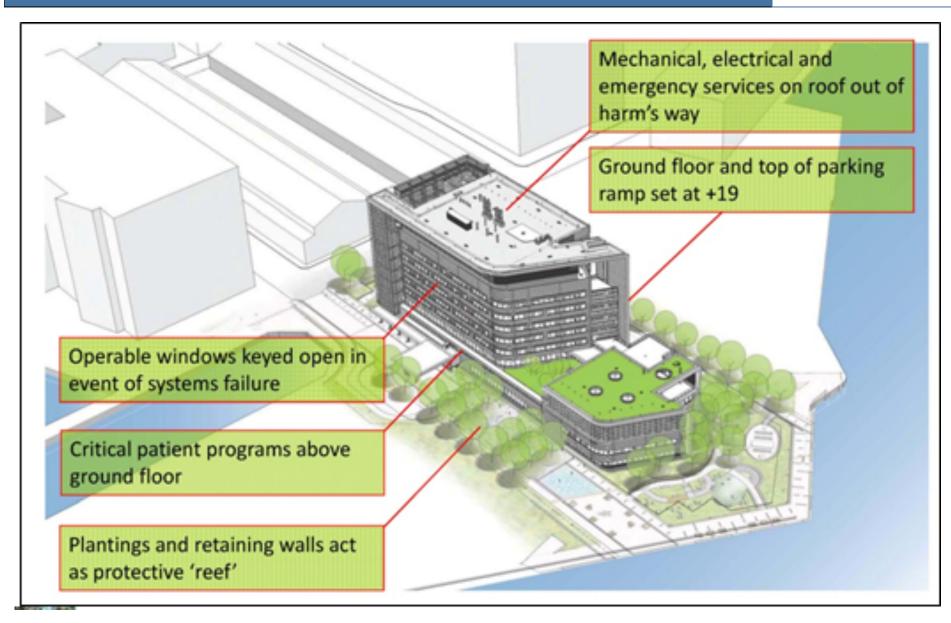


Risk Assessment



Partners HealthCare risk assessment BUILDING ADAPTATION – Spaulding Hospital, Charlestown







Stakeholder Engagement

